

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. D. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
(Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.)

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REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to his C. J. BINET'S SHOP and DWELLING, House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. SHENKIN, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

J. J. BINET'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1836.—2d

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

1. Life of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allan
Poetry of Life, 2 vols

Theobald Tales, 2 vols

Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book

The Puritan, 2 vols

The South West, by a Yankee

Scholar Reminiscences of the Rhine

Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches

Rambler in North America

Letters from the South, by Paulding

Hall on the Loss of Blood

Dwight's Theology

Beauty of Female Holiness

Chronicles of Gotham

Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion

Remarks on Homopathy

Clark's Consumption

Gehard's Diseases of the Chest

Goold's Study of Medicine; new ed.

McIntosh's Practice; new ed.

Brock's Medical Jurisprudence

Dr. Coit's Bible

English Annual

Young Ladies' Book

Young Artist—Magnolia

Oriental Annual

Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHR. WALLACE.

Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan. 22, 1836.—3d

LAFAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.

TAKEN UP by Hatter M. Winslow, living

in Lexington, about six miles from the

front door, two or three small white spots on the

neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right ear near the breast;

no bands or other marks perceptible. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.

JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. C. RODES, clk.

by WALLER RODES, clk.

NEW FURNITURE
WARE ROOM.

THE subscriber, from Cincinnati, having located himself in Lexington, respectively invite the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity to the examination of a wide assortment of their manufacture now on hand. A general assortment of all articles in their line, will be kept, and of as good materials as can be procured. Of the quality of their works, they need no unnecessary to say much, preferring that their friends should call and examine for themselves.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of

Eastern on the PIANO FOR US.

JOINTS FOR sale.

THOS. W. POWELL,
THORACE E. DIMICK,

Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.

Lexington, March 26, 1836.—12-1/2

FOR SALE.

THE residence of the subscriber is offered for sale. It is a neatly situated house on the Court's road, just within the limits of the city of Lexington, containing about 45 acres, with a new

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

Fifty by thirty-four feet; five rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and four rooms above stairs; a new Brick Kitchen; Brick Meat-house and Dairy, &c.; a well of everlasting Water, equal to, if not superior in quality, to any in the city, and situated within 15 feet of the House—Any person wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so, by early application to the subscriber. Payment will be given by the 15th of April, if sold before that day; if not, on the 1st of September next.

JAS. L. HICKMAN.

March 23, 1836.—12-1/2

RENOVATING, SCOURING, AND

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber will warrant to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Breman's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will give no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.

Lex. March 25, 1836.—12-1/2

PEDIGREE & CERTIFICATES.

COLUMBUS is a deep red bay with

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1836.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

CHAS. MORGAN, RICH'D. PARKER,
JAS. HARRISON, B. W. THOMPSON,
ISAAC BLEDSOE.

I certify that Eliza Bailey by Columbus, dam by Stockholder, was foaled on the 20th day of April, 1832. Given under my hand at Gallatin, Tenn., this 7th day of December, 1835.

A. W. REPESE.

STROLLER'S CHOICE, Lexington, Sept. 13, 1831.

I have this day been called on for my opinion of the celebrated stallion COLUMBUS. I saw him several times, and will enter the 30th June, at the Forks of the George- town and Henry's Mill road in Lexington, (at Hoagland's) at the low price of \$30, payable by the close of the season. Good pasture for mares sent to him will be furnished without any charge, and grain at cost if required. Separate lots for such as may be sent before they foal. All possible care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability will be incurred for either.

In offering to the breeders of Kentucky for a third time, the services of this distinguished stallion, who has already been so liberally patronized by them, I cannot suppress an expression of the satisfaction and pride which I feel, at the fact that all my prophecies in regard to the performance of his get, are in a fair way to be fully realized and that the liberality with which this distinguished horse of a renowned and unequalled sire, has been patronised, is likely to be more than compensated in a stock of horses possessing game and speed and beauty rarely equalled. There is no horse on the continent of America, known to me, native or imported that in a season of restricted service has produced so much stock likely to prove first rate.

It is a remarkable fact that in the season which produced Eliza Bailey & Co., Columbus was suffered to serve but a limited number of mares, and out of that number not one THAT HAS BEEN TRUSTED, has disappointed the expectations of its owner; eight or ten have been trained and run, of the produce of that season. I have said on a former occasion, and I here again repeat; that the breeders of Kentucky have not paid sufficient attention to stoutness in their course of breeding. This is a great error. No stallion of Europe or America has been distinguished as a producer of racers to much extent; who had not this quality. These uniform breeders Blaze and Herod of England, and Sir Archy and Eclipse of America, are cases in point. Give me pure blood—an ancestry without blemish, and then give me stoutness—indicating a perfect constitution, and you cannot well fail to have a race horse.

It is not to be expected that a thin flat sided, bandy-legged, light boned skeleton shaped animal, if he even has foot can bare repeated contests, or run later than three or four years old, nor is it to be expected that a stallion of the description named will produce stock other than like him.

It has been regretted for two years past in our state by the breeders of the blood horse, that our stock were growing too much of this light-boned slimy character; our in and in course of breeding has injured our stock.

I offer them in Columbus a cross which will be more remote; and a form best suited to remedy the very defect alluded to. In regard to the get of Columbus, I would add in addition to what I have said, that his colts are more uniformly like him, than those of any stallion I have ever seen; possessing fine size smooth wide bone richness of coat, and in an eminent degree that peculiar beauty of countenance which to be properly understood must be seen. Three of them only have been exhibited at any fair in the state—they all got premiums, at Danville. In regard to the performance of Columbus on the Turf, a list of his races and of the races run by his colts, would stretch this till to too great a length, I will just add that in all his races between eighteen and twenty in number he lost two, he was beaten in those when he took them, they exceeded all my expectations. I ran Eliza Bailey at Cranberry and two miles—not repeat, won the first heat in 3m 54s, notwithstanding, by a majority in the start she ran more than a mile before she started for the heat, and was then in five minutes, overtaken by the rest of the second heat, was 80 yards behind at the start and lost the heat by one minute in 3m 56s; the third heat she lost again 80 or 90 yards at the start, but carrying her load and rider 6 miles on her neck, was too much for her, she lost the race, but was quite ready to have won it. The same evening I ran Mary McFarland's dam by Old Nick-silver, and he by the old imported Medley; Holmes' Merlin by Cedar, Jauns, &c. Flag of Truce by imported Gold-finder his dam by Flummox; grandam by Aristote; g. grandam by Old Flair-nought. Flag of Truce was the sire of many distinguished racers, among them Colonel Taylor's famous running horse Leviathan, and First Consul, who won twenty-two races from 3 to 7 years old, averaging 100 guineas each.

DAVIS THOMPSON.

BURNT TAVERN, Ky. Feb. 17, 1836.

Being called on by Mr. Thompson for my opinion in relation to the stock produced by his horse COLUMBUS, he has no objection in saying that his colts are equal if not superior to those produced by any horse in the state—generally very fine size and color, and in full possession of more power and higher form than any set of colts I have ever seen. I trained two of his colts last fall, and although they were quite too low in order when I took them, they exceeded all my expectations.

I ran Eliza Bailey at Cranberry and two miles—not repeat, won the first heat in 3m 54s, notwithstanding, by a majority in the start she ran more than a mile before she started for the heat, and was then in five minutes, overtaken by the rest of the second heat, was 80 yards behind at the start and lost the heat by one minute in 3m 56s; the third heat she lost again 80 or 90 yards at the start, but carrying her load and rider 6 miles on her neck, was too much for her, she lost the race, but was quite ready to have won it.

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DAVIS THOMPSON.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 3 years old, Sir Lovell ran a match against a Diminutive Colt of C. R. Collier's, three mile heats, and won distantly his antagonist—when 4 years old he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 4 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 5 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 6 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 7 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 8 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 9 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 10 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 11 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 12 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 13 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 14 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 15 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 16 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 17 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 18 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 19 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 20 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 21 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 22 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 23 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L., beating five good horses.

ON THE UNION COURSE, L. L., when 24 years old, he won the half-mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. L.,

GAZETTE.



The Star-spangled Banner, long may it wave
Over the Land of the Free and home of the brave!*

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,

Matthews Flournoy,

Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Elijah Hise,

Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greenup county.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. F. Austin of Texas, to a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen in the second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

It is with the most unfeigned and heartfelt gratitude that I appear before this enlightened audience, to thank the citizens of Louisville, as I do in the name of the people of Texas, for the kind and generous sympathy they have manifested in favor of the cause of that struggling country; and to make a plain statement of facts explanatory of the contest in which Texas is engaged with the Mexican Government.

The public has been informed, through the medium of the newspapers, that war exists between the people of Texas and the present Government of Mexico.—There are, however, many circumstances connected with this contest, its origin, its principles and objects which, perhaps, are not so generally known, and are indispensable to a full and proper elucidation of this subject.

When a people consider themselves compelled by circumstances or by oppression, to appeal to arms and resort to their natural rights, they necessarily submit their cause to the great tribunal of public opinion. The people of Texas, confident in the justice of their cause, fearlessly and cheerfully appeal to this tribunal. In doing this the first step is to show, as I trust I shall be able to do by a succinct statement of facts, that our cause is just, and is the cause of light and liberty:—the same holy cause for which our forefathers fought and bled:—the same that has no advocate in the bosom of every freeman, no matter in what country, or by what people it may be contended for.

But a few years back Texas was a wilderness, the home of the uncivilized and wandering Comanche and other tribes of Indians, who waged a constant and ruinous warfare against the Spanish settlements. These settlements at that time were limited to the small towns of Bexar (commonly called San Antonio) and Goliad, situated on the western limits. The incursions of the Indians also extended beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte, and desolated that part of the country.

In order to restrain these savages and bring them into subjection, the Government opened Texas for settlement. Foreign emigrants were invited and called to that country. American enterprise accepted the invitation and promptly responded to the call. The first colony of Americans or foreigners ever settled in Texas was by himself. It was commenced in 1821 under a permission to my father, Moses Austin, from the Spanish Government previous to the Independence of Mexico, and has succeeded surmounting those difficulties and dangers incident to all new and wilderness countries infested with hostile Indians. These difficulties were many and at times appalling, and can only be appreciated by the hardy pioneers of this western country, who have passed through similar scenes.

The question here naturally occurs, what inducements, what prospects, what hope could have stimulated us, the pioneers and settlers of Texas, to remove from the midst of civilized society, to expatriate ourselves from this land of liberty, from this our native country, endeared to us as it was, and still is, and ever will be, by the ties of nature, of childhood and youth and local attachments, of friendship and relationship? Can it for a moment be

supposed that we severed all these ties—the ties of nature and of education, and went to Texas to grapple with the wilderness and with savage foes, merely from a spirit of wild and visionary adventure, without guarantees of protection for our persons and property and political rights? No, it cannot be believed. No American, no Englishman, no one of any nation who has a knowledge of the people of the United States, or of the prominent characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race to which we belong—a race that in all ages and in all countries wherever it has appeared has been marked for a jealous and tenacious watchfulness of its liberties, and for a cautious and calculating view of the probable events of the future—no one who has a knowledge of this race can or will believe that we removed to Texas without such guarantees, as free born and enterprising men naturally expect and require.

The fact is, we had such guarantees; for, in the first place the Government bound itself to protect us by the more act of admitting us as citizens, on the general and long established principle, even in the dark ages, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal—a principle which in this enlightened age has been extended much further; for it's received interpretation now is, that the object of government is the well being, security, and happiness of the governed, and that allegiance ceases whenever it is clear, evident, and palpable, that this object is in no respect effected.

But besides this general guarantee, we had others of a special, definite, and positive character—the colonization laws of 1823, '25, inviting emigrants generally to that country, specially guaranteed protection for person and property, and the right of citizenship.

When the federal system and constitution were adopted in 1824, and the former provinces became States, Texas, by her representative in the Constitutional Congress, exercised the right which was claimed and exercised by all the provinces, of retaining within her own control, the rights and powers which pertained to her as one of the units or distinct societies, which were confederated together to form the federal republic of Mexico. But not possessing at that time sufficient population to become a State by herself, she was with her own consent united provisionally with Coahuila, a neighboring province or society, to form the State of Coahuila and Texas, "until Texas possessed the necessary elements to form a separate State of herself." I quote the words of the constitutional or organic act passed by the Constituent Congress of Mexico, on the 7th of May, 1823, which establishes the State of Coahuila and Texas.

In 1834, the President of the Republic, Gen. Santa Anna, who heretofore was the leader and champion of the republican party and system, became the head and leader of his former antagonists—the aristocratic and church party. With this accession and strength, this party triumphed. The constitutional general Congress of 1834, which was decidedly republican and federal, was dissolved in May of that year by a military order of the President before its constitutional term had expired. The council of government composed of half the Senate which, agreeably to the constitution, ought to have been installed the day after closing the session of Congress, was also dissolved; and a new revolutionary and unconstitutional Congress was convened by another military order of the President. This Congress met on the 1st of January, 1835. It was decidedly aristocratic, ecclesiastical and central in its politics. A number of petitions were presented to it from several towns and villages, praying that it would change the federal form of government and establish a central form. These petitions were all of a revolutionary character, and were called "pronunciamientos," or pronouncements for centralism. They were formed by partial and revolutionary meetings gotten up by the military and priests. Petitions in favor of the federal system and constitution, and protests against such revolutionary measures, were also sent in by the people and by some of the State Legislatures, who still retained firmness to express their opinions. The latter were disregarded and their authors persecuted and imprisoned. The former were considered sufficient to invest Congress with plenary powers. It accordingly, by a decree, deposed the constitutional Vice President, Gomez Farias, who was a leading federalist, without any impeachment or trial, or even the form of a trial, and elected another of their own party, Gen. Barragan, in his place. By another decree it united the Senate with the House of Representatives in one chamber, and thus constituted, it declared itself invested with full powers as a national convention. In accordance with these usurped powers, it proceeded to annul the federal constitution and system, and to establish a central or consolidated government. How far it has progressed in the details of this new system is unknown to us. The decree of the 3d of October last, which fixes the outlines of the new government, is however sufficient to show that the federal system and compact is dissolved and centralism established. The States are converted into departments. The decree is as follows as translated:

(Decree of the 3d Oct., 1835.
Office of the first Secretary of State, Interior Department.)

"His Excellency the President pro tem. of the Mexican United States to the inhabitants of the Republic. Know ye, that the General Congress has decreed the following:

"Art. 1. The present Governors of the States shall continue, notwithstanding the time fixed by the Constitution may have expired; but shall be dependent for their continuance in the exercise of their attributes upon the supreme government of the nation. However bene-

"Art. 2. The Legislatures shall immediately cease to exercise their legislative functions; but before dissolving (and those which may be in recess meeting for the purpose) they shall appoint a department council, composed for the present of five individuals, chosen either within or without their own body, to act as a council to the governor; and in case of a vacancy in that office, they shall propose to the supreme general government three persons, possessing the qualifications hitherto required; and until an appointment be made, the gubernatorial powers shall be exercised by the first on the list, who is not an ecclesiastic.

"Art. 3. In those States where the Legislature cannot be assembled within eight days, the *ayuntamiento** of the capital shall act in its place, only for the purpose of electing the five individuals of the department council.

"Art. 4. All the judges and tribunals of the States, and the administration of justice, shall continue as hitherto, until the organic law relative to this branch be formed. The responsibilities of the functionaries which could only be investigated before Congress, shall be referred to and concluded before the supreme court of the nation.

"Art. 5. All the subaltern officers of the State shall also continue for the present, (the places which are vacant, or which may be vacated, not to be filled,) but they, as well as the offices, revenues and branches under their charge, remain subject to and at the disposal of the supreme government of the nation, by means of their respective governors."—City of Mexico, Oct. 3d, 1835.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN,

President pro tem.

MANCIL DIAS DE BONILLA,

Secretary of State.

For the information of those who are not acquainted with the organization of the Mexican Republic under the federal system and constitution of 1824, it may be necessary to state that this constitution is copied, as to its general principles, from that of the United States. The general Congress had the same organization and was elected in the same manner.

A Senate elected by the State Legislatures for four years, and a House of Representatives elected by the people for two years. A President and Vice President elected for four years, and removable only by impeachment and trial.

The mode of amending the constitution was clearly fixed. The powers of the States were the same in substance as the States of the United States, and in some instances greater. During the recess of Congress, half the Senate formed the council of government.

By keeping these facts in view, and then supposing the case that the President and Congress of these United States were to do what the President and Congress of Mexico have done, and that one of the States was to resist and insist on sustaining the federal constitution and state rights, and a parallel case would be presented of the present contest between Texas and the revolutionary government of Mexico.

In further elucidation of this subject, I will present an extract from a report made by me to the provisional government of Texas on the 30th of November last, communicating the said decree of 3d October.

"That every people have the right to change their government, is unquestionable; but it is equally certain and true, that this change to be morally or politically obligatory, must be effected by the free expression of the community, and by legal and constitutional means; for otherwise, the stability of governments and the rights of the people would be at the mercy of the fortunate revolutionists of violence or faction.

"Admitting, therefore, that a central and despotic, or strong government, is best adapted to the education and habits of a portion of the Mexican people, and that they wish it; this does not, and cannot, give to them the right to dictate, by unconstitutional means and force, to the other portion who have equal rights, and different opinion.

"Had the change been effected by constitutional means, or had a national

convention been convened, and every member of the confederacy been fairly represented, and a majority agreed to the change, it would have placed the matter on different ground; but, even then, it would be monstrous to admit the principle, that a majority have the right to destroy the minority, for the reason, that self-preservation is superior to all political obligations. That such a government as is contemplated by the before mentioned decree of the 3d of October, would destroy the people of Texas, must be evident to all, when they consider its geographical situation, so remote from the contemplated centre of legislation and power; populated as it is, by a people who are so different in education, habits, customs, language, and local wants, from all the rest of the nation; and especially when a portion of the central party have manifested violent religious and other prejudices and jealousies against them. But no national convention was convened, and the constitution has been, and now is, violated and disregarded. The constitutional authorities of the State of Coahuila and Texas, solemnly protested against the change of government, for which act they were driven by military force from office, and imprisoned. The people of Texas protest against it, as they had a right to do, for which they have been declared rebels by the government in Mexico.

"However necessary, then, the basis established by the decree of the 3d of October, may be to prevent civil wars and anarchy in other parts of Mexico, it is attempted to be effected by force and unconstitutional means. However bene-

ficial it may be to some parts of Mexico, it would be ruinous to Texas. This view presents the whole subject to the people. If they submit to a forcible and unconstitutional destruction of the social compact, which they have sworn to support, they violate their oaths. If they submit to be tamely destroyed, they disregard their duty to themselves, and violate the first law which God stamped upon the heart of man, civilized or savage; which is the law or the right of self-preservation.

"The decree of the 3d October, therefore, if carried into effect, evidently leaves no remedy for Texas but resistance, secession from Mexico, and a direct resort to natural rights."

*The *ayuntamiento* are the municipal bodies or corporations of cities, and are similar to the mayor and council, or corporations of the cities in the United States. To explain by a comparison the unconstitutional power vested by the decree of 3d October in the *ayuntamiento*, or corporations of capitals of the States, we have only to suppose that a similar decree to this one of the 3d of October, was passed by the Congress of the United States, and that the Legislature of Kentucky was not in session and could not be convened, and that the corporation or municipal authority of Frankfort, acting in the name and as the representatives of the whole State, was to nominate five persons to compose the department council of Kentucky, which by such a decree as this one of 3d October, would be converted from a State into a department of the consolidated government, like the departments of France.

*The Legislature of the State of Coahuila and Texas of 1835, which made this protest, was dissolved by a military force acting under the orders of Gen. Cos, and the Governor, Don Agustin Viesca, the Secretary of State, and several members of the Legislature were imprisoned. Col. Benjamin R. Milam, who fell at San Antonio de Bexar, and several other Texans were at Muncovia, the capital of the State, when those events took place—they took a stand in support of the State authorities and the constitution. Milam was taken prisoner with the Governor, the others escaped to Austin's colony, and the local authorities were commanded by a military order, from General Cos to deliver them up to him. This order was not obeyed of course: it was the precursor of the invasion of Texas by this General in October.

The following extract from the New York Evening Post, is in corroboration of the views expressed by our correspondent of last week, "The Citizen of Fayette."

It shows conclusively, the high prices of produce, are caused by the substitution of paper, for an exclusive metallic currency—and points to the remedy, for the correction of the distress consequent upon excessive banking.

The fact cannot be disguised, that the enormous quantities of Bank paper, thrown into circulation, the last year is now giving a fictitious value, to every species of property in the United States, and that sooner or later, this now prosperous country, will receive a setback, from which it will not soon recover.

In Kentucky, we have a Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of five million of dollars, with the privilege of issuing notes to ten millions, twice its capital.

We have a northern Bank with a capital of three millions of dollars—with the privilege of issuing paper to six millions, twice its capital, we have the Louisville Bank capital two millions, with the privilege of issuing its notes to four millions of dollars—twice its capital. Now the said capital of the banks just named is ten millions. And the amount of notes in circulation when they get fully into operation, will be twenty millions.

Hence the fictitious value, and high price now demanded for produce. And the danger of our banks being compelled to stop specie payment, if any sudden run is made upon them, and, hence the impropriety of permitting branches of the Pennsylvania United States Bank, being established in Kentucky. These branches could wind up our Banks when they pleased, and would do so. This would be a greater evil to the community, than the excessive issues of our Bank's paper would be. Now for the extract.

It is first necessary to my purpose, that I should point out to you the broad and irreconcileable distinction between silver and gold and paper money. The former are in fact as much the product of labour, as any one of the articles you manufacture in your business, or any other work of your hands. They must first be dug from the earth; they must be separated with vast care and great expense, from the grosser substances with which they are always combined; they must be transported at considerable cost from place to place, and they must be coined for the purpose of circulation.

Thus every silver dollar in the United States may be truly said to have cost an equal value in labour of various kinds, and is, therefore, the honest representative of that labour and that value.

Silver and gold can never be multiplied to a greater excess than any other product of the soil, and of human labour. They have an intrinsic value precisely in proportion to the labour and difficulty of procuring them, and to their uses either as money, or as materials for useful or ornamental purposes; and this value is recognized by all commercial and civilized nations. A silver dollar is worth as much in China, or Japan, or Persia, as it is in the United States. It therefore circulates all over the world without difficulty or depreciation.

Hence when by the course of trade, the discovery of mines, or any other cause, silver and gold increase in any one country beyond the necessities of the people, this circumstance only occa-

sions a temporary rise in the nominal price of those articles for which they are exchanged, and a temporary depreciation in the value of money. They are citizens of the world; they find a home everywhere, and they will seek a home where they are of most value just as surely as water will seek its level. In a little while the excess of circulation gradually disappears, and prices return to their usual standard, by a process which injures no one but those who speculate on contingencies, and live upon the emptiness of anticipation.

But the case is far different with paper money. That is neither the product nor the representative of human labour, nor has it any intrinsic value. It may be made in any quantity, and it is just as easy to issue a bill of a hundred dollars as a bill of one dollar. Thus it can be multiplied to any extent, and must remain where it is issued. It cannot, like silver and gold, find its way to other countries, for it is of no value anywhere but at home. Its value decreases precisely in a ratio with the distance it recedes from the centre, and beyond a certain circumference it is worth nothing, because it possesses no intrinsic value, and cannot be converted to useful or ornamental purposes. It must, therefore, stay at home; and thus an increase of paper money has the permanent effect of increasing the price of every necessary of life.

If the Legislature of the State of Coahuila and Texas of 1835, which made this protest, was dissolved by a military force acting under the orders of Gen. Cos, and the Governor, Don Agustin Viesca, the Secretary of State, and several members of the Legislature were imprisoned. Col. Benjamin R. Milam, who fell at San Antonio de Bexar, and several other Texans were at Muncovia, the capital of the State, when those events took place—they took a stand in support of the State authorities and the constitution. Milam was taken prisoner with the Governor, the others escaped to Austin's colony, and the local authorities were commanded by a military order, from General Cos to deliver them up to him. This order was not obeyed of course: it was the precursor of the invasion of Texas by this General in October.

I shall now proceed to explain the phenomenon which every where has been and every where will be the inevitable result for a paper system. And I shall do it by the simplest illustration, in order that you may all comprehend. The multiplication of paper money, while it increases the price, adds nothing to the value of the necessities of life, which constitute the sole articles in which you deal. The loaf of bread which costs you a shilling will not satisfy your hunger a bit more than one costs you six pence, unless it is larger. The load of wood will not warm you better by costing you double, and so on with every article of comfort or necessity. This is so obvious that it requires no further illustration.

I will now proceed to show you how this state of things, this increase in the prices of every thing affects you, and you alone of all the great classes of society. This enhanced price is of no consequence to the person who buys these articles to sell again, because he disposes of them at a profit which enables him to pay this enhanced price on all that part which he consumes. This is a universal axiom of trade, and hence the price the trader gives is of little or no consequence, provided he sells at the usual profit. It is not the dealer but the consumer that pays the piper, and here it is my friends, that the shoe pinches you, and you alone.

You do not buy fuel, food, and raiment to sell again. You are the consumers, and what you pay for these articles, you receive again, not in money or goods, but in the indispossession necessities and comforts of life. You burn your wood, eat your food, and you wear out your clothes. The price you pay is therefore forever lost to you. Here then is the true secret of poverty and pauperism; and this is the reason why high prices, and an exuberance of paper money, are ever the preludes to distress among those who live exclusively by the labour of their hands. As I told you before, you have no remedy, but to stand by

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO
BE ENTITLED THE
WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it comes to us fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to sue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformation of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, known by the title of Thompsonians or Steane Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken a misrepresentation and sink us in the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own, we have considered it necessary, in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to benefit mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the medical art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c. have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last few years, recommended and used unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Duty has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive, the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the duty of disease, which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal unfortunate defect in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use,—also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease-creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well-timed communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defense of the Reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.

The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it, that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity.

All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARVEY, Richmond, Kentucky—post-paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office.

February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE,

20 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Drums Figs, first quality,

2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,

2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,

7 superior quality.

Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted

es, Apples, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot,

Gums, 2 Pounds of first quality, TOAST SUGAR.

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ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Sedges kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1836—1—1—1—\$1—

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BOONE COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1835.—Carrie's heirs, &c., complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibbs' heirs, &c., defendants, *In Chancery*. This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spencer, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thomas Tibbs' heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the new county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor, who is as follows: "May 11th 1780, Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the foot for 3 or 4 miles above the neck and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tidwell, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witness in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of intervening claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions,

A copy attest.

CHAMBERS, c. n. c. .

December 19, 1835—50—6

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed, on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have new papers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great Republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from theemporium of literary engrossing occupation, which prevent personal application, or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the front of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary allusion. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution.

N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1831.—27—1—

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Winchester, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE REGISTER & PATRIOT.

THE Subscribers have, at the earnest solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, been induced to issue Proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Winchester, to be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge—Political, Literary and General.

In entering upon this undertaking, the subscribers are not fully aware of the risk and responsibility incurred, and if the fate of similar projects heretofore entertained in this county were to serve as a guide to the future, they would be constrained to admit that the encouragement thus presented, would be any thing but flattering. But for reasons which it is deemed altogether unnecessary to state, they are induced to conclude that the past history of newspaper publishing in Clarke county, does not furnish a just criterion by which to judge. And when they reflect upon the character and resources of the people with whom they have the honor to be associated, they cannot but think that the present undertaking will meet with some degree of encouragement, or at least, that they may be enabled to test the question whether Clarke is the only County in this highly favored section of Kentucky, that is unable to support a public journal.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to recite the manifold advantages that are sure to be derived by a trading community, from a well conducted periodical print. They are of a character that cannot fail to convince every thinking man who has the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures at heart; nor are these benefits confined to the trading part of the community alone, but will be found to extend to all.

The political sentiments of the proprietors are favorable to the elevation of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They are also in favor of the Hon. James Clark for Governor, and Charles C. Wickliffe, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor.

Now, however, to the political course of the Register & Patriot, they would take occasion to remark, that whilst they shall refrain from participating in party strife to an improper extent, they will, nevertheless, on all proper occasions, express their opinions of the public policy of men and measures, fearlessly, and without fear or favor.

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The work will be published in weekly numbers in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents.

The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

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The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent, or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philadelphia.

July 17, 1835—42

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friend

and the public generally, that he has com-

enced the Grocery business at his father's o-

stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house

where he intends to keep a general assort-

GROCERIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Gro-

cers.

Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—43—3n

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN, into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from

New York and Philadelphia, a large and very

general assortment of

SHOES & BOOTS,

7 superior quality.

A Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted

es, Apples, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot,

Gums, 2 Pounds of first quality, TOAST SUGAR.

A complete assortment of GROCERIES,

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